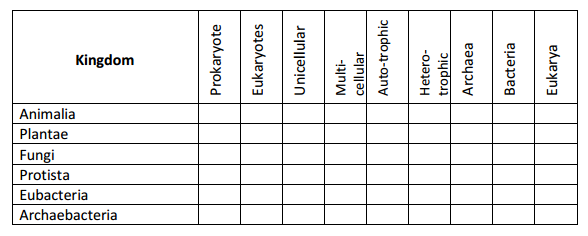
Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_

**Six Kingdoms and Three Domains Worksheet**

Ms. Ottolini, PreAP Biology

***Directions:*** *Complete the questions below thoroughly and accurately.*

1. Place an X in each column that describes the kingdom. The last three columns list the three domains of life.



2. Make a list of similar characteristics shared by Plants and Animals. Then make a list of their differences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Similarities** | **Differences** |
|  |  |

3. Which domain holds the most kingdoms? What major characteristic is found in these kingdoms but is not found in the others?

*For #4-10, identify the kingdom that the organism described in the question “falls into.” Also, provide reasons for your choice.*

4. The Dendroaspis polylepis is the largest of its kind, can grow to 14 feet, and is considered to be very poisonous. It is a skillful hunter, using its venom and strong muscles to kill its prey.

Kingdom:

Reasons:

5. The Phyllostachys nigra can grow to 35 feet and is found in tropical regions of the world. Despite its inability to move from place to place, it has well-designed organ systems to create its own nutrients and to transport those nutrients.

Kingdom:

Reasons:

6. The Ornithorhynchus anatinus is a very strange organism both in appearance and behavior. It has special organs that allow it to sense the electrical impulses of its prey and attack.

Kingdom:

Reasons:

7. The Paramecium caudatum is a unicellular organism that has a membrane-bound nucleus. It has special hair-like projections called cilia that it uses for locomotion and to capture food.

Kingdom:

Reasons:

8. The Streptococcus pyogenes is a single cell organism that lacks a true nucleus. It is commonly found throughout the world and is a major cause of human sickness.

Kingdom:

Reasons:

9. The Amanita muscaria is a poisonous multicellular organism. Despite its inability to move from place to place, it is able to steal nutrients from dead and decaying organisms in its environment.

Kingdom:

Reasons:

10. The Haloarcula hispanica is a single celled organism with no nucleus found in the hypersaline (super salty!) waters of southeastern Australia.

Kingdom:

Reasons:

*\*\*\*Modified from* [*www.teacherbulletin.org*](http://www.teacherbulletin.org)*... Thank you!\*\*\**